Œ	System	Series	Formation	Approximate thickness (feet)	Physical character	Hydrologic Comments
E - 40	Quaternary	Recent, Pleisto- cene, and Pliocene	Undifferentiated deposits, includes all deposits younger than Miocene	0-50		Most common source of water for shallow well points and dug wells.
À	Tertiary	Miocene	Yorktown, also includes Duplin marl	0-325	Blue-gray clay and light-colored sandy shell beds predominant.	Widespread occurrence near surface north of Neuse River makes it good confining material for underlying artesian systems. Local sand beds furnish small amounts of water.
		Eocene	Castle Hayne	0-200	Ranges from soft and mealy to hard limestone. Sandy shell limestone predominant.	Represents a limestone aquifer in coastal counties between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear. Indurated parts of limestone are very permeable.
		Paleocene	unnamed	0-100	Occurs in subsurface only, chiefly in Gates, Martin, and Hertford Counties. Composed chiefly of glauconitic and quartz sands, chiefly fine-to medium-grained.	Not extensively developed as an aquifer.
	Cretaceous	Upper Cretaceous	Peedee	0-720	Gray-black clays, medium quartz- glauconitic sands. Some impure lenticular limestone beds.	Moderately permeable sand acuifers. Water normally of good quality, but is brackish in coastal areas.
			Black Creek	0-h00	Thinly bedded to massive sands and clays. Dark carbonaceous clays are common.	Similar to Peedee (above).
1965			Tuscaloosa	0-400	Chiefly light gray and yellow sand, clay, and clayey sand.	An important sand aquifer in western and central parts of Coastal Plain. Water generally low in mineral matter.
		Lower Cretaceous	undifferentiated	0-2500	Known only from deep oil tests near coast. Sands and shales predominant, some limestone beds.	Hydrologic properties unknown. All water is presumed to be salty.
	Jurassi c		undifferentiated	0-1200	Recognized as basal unit at Cape Hatteras. Chiefly limestone, dolo- mite, and shale in upper part and conglomerate in lower part.	Contains brines.

igneous and metamorphic rocks